| From the New Orleans Picayune, April 23. | Later From Vera Cruz.

Important Intelligence-Advance of the American 1 my - Santa Anna's Proprotions for Defence - Battle supposed to have been fought on the 15th April, &c.

The U. S. steamship Massachusetts arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 14th. Our cortespondence is down to the talest hour. The news is of the most sittring interest. The best advices lead to the impression that a battle was fought at Cerro Cordo, nearly midway between the Puente Nacional and Jalapa, on Thursday or Friday last. We have heretofore announced the advance of Gen. Twiggs's division into the interior. When last heard from, he was beyond the Puente Nacional and in close proximity to the Mexican army. Gen. Scott was expected to arrive at General Twiggs's headquarters on the night of the 14th inst. Gen. Worth left Vera Cruz with the last division of the army on the 13th, and bivouacked that night at San Juan, about twelve miles in the interior. He probably joined the advance on the 15th. Santa Anna was said to be at Cerro Gordo, where La Vega and Canalizo were posted with a considerable command. The Mexican force at that point, when joined by Santa Anna, was estimated at fifteen thousand strong, consisting of two thousand regular infantry, three thousand cavalry, and the remainder irregulars. The pass of Cerro Gordo is forty-four miles from Vera Cruz, and is naturally a very strong one .-Some difficulty is anticipated in forcing it. Ru-more state that Santa Anna can obtain any amount of irregular force he may desire. Reconnoitering parties from the American army had been fired upon and several wounded-amongst whom was Capt. (now Lient. Colonel) Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, who was shot in the arm and hip whilst examining the Mexican works at Cerro Gordo. Intelligent officers, who arrived in the Massachusetts, entertain very little doubt that a general engagement has taken place.

A number of soldiers have been shot in pass

ing the road to and tro. All accounts represent the Americans as confident of victory, and the Mexicans as burning for vengcance. Our next advices from Vera Cruz will, we doubt not, bring us the details of an important engagement.

We subjoin the news from the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondence. The letter from Mr. Kendall of the 14th, written at camp San Juan, is the very latest from the army. The soldiers were suffering at Vera Cruz from sickness, but the vomito had not appeared. [Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, April 14, 1847. The Massachuseus sails in half an hour, and I hasten to send you the latest intelligence retowards Jalapa. Despatches were received here yesterday evening from Gen. Twiggs, stating that the enemy had been discovered, and that in a re-connoissance some eighteen miles beyond the National Bridge, at a point called the Black Fortest Pass, Capt. J. E. Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers - now Lieut. Col. of voltigeurs - was severely wounded with a shot through the arm and another in the thigh. It is more than probable that ere this Gen's Twiggs and Pillow have had something of a "brush" with the enemy. Santa Anna is known to have arrived at this pass with a force said to be 15,000 strong, consisting of 2,000 regulars and the balance of the same transparence of whom 3,000 are cavalry. irregular troops—of whom 3,000 are cavalry.— The point above named is a very strong one, and naturally affords great advantages to the enemy; but, my word for it, they will not hold it long at-

ter our troops assail it.

It is becoming quite sickly here, but as yet I hear nothing of the vomito amongst the soldiers. It is very healthy in the interior, and our army, excepting those who stay to garrison this city will soon be beyond the influence of the impure and sickly air of the coast.

I learn that the steamship New Orleans, now here, is to make one more trip to Tampico for mules, which are much wanted here, and after that she goes to your city. Yours, &c., F. A.L.
P. S.—When Capt. Johnson was wounded in his reconnoissance, he was with an escort of the 2d Dragoons, under Capt. Hardie.

CAMP AT SAN JUAN, April 14, 1847. I arrived in this camp at 11 o'clock last night, the road from Vera Cruz running for the most part through heavy sand. The division of Gen. Worth, from the excessive heat and wearisome road, suffered incredibly.

The news in camp is stirring. An express has

come down from Gen. Twiggs to the effect that Santa Anna was before him, at Cerro Gordo, with 15,000 men, as near as could be judged from reconnoissances made by Capt. Hardie and other fficers of dragoons. Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnson has been severely but not mortally wounded while examining Sama Anna's works, which appear to be a succession of breastworks on the eminence in the vicinity of Cerro Gordo. Everything would now go to show that Santa Anna is determined to make a bold stand.

A dragoon, who had been sent down express by Gen. Twiggs, was yesterday found shot by the roadside just beyond this. His papers had not been touched. The Mexicans are playing a bloody and at the same time bolder game than is usual for them, as it is thought they have killed no less than fifty of our men within the last three days

Gen. Scott stopped last night nine miles from this-to-night he will reach Gen. Twiggs' position. It Santa Anna is as strong as he is represented, he will probably not be attacked for two or three days.

I write in great haste. On the 11th inst. Gen. Scott, issued the follow

ing proclamation, which no one will doubt was written by him:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, VERA CRUZ, April 11, 1847. Maj. Gen. Scott, General in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America:

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF MEXICO. PROCLAMATION. Mexicans! At the head of a powerful army, soon to be doubled—a part of which is now advancing on your capital-and with another army under Mai, Gen. Taylor in march from Saltille towards San Luis Potosi-I think myself called

upon to address you.

Mexicans! Americans are not your enemies but the enemies for a time of the men who, a year ago, misgoverned you and brought about this unnatural war between two great republies. We are the friends of the peaceful inhabitants of the country we occupy, and the friends of your holy religion, its hierarchy and its priesthood. same church is found in all parts of our own country, crowded with devout Catholics, and respected by our Government, laws and peo-

For the church of Mexico, the unoffending inhabitants of the country and their property, I have from the first done every thing in my power to place them under the safeguard of martial law against the few bad men in this army.

My orders to that effect, known to all, are precise and rigorous. Under them several Americans have already been punished, by fine, for the benefit of Mexicans, besides imprisonment, and one for a rape has been hung by the neck. Is this not a proof of good faith and energetic

discipline? Other proofs shall be given as often as injuries to Mexicans may be detected. On the other hand, injuries committed by indi-

viduals, or parties of Mexico, not belonging to the public forces, upon individuals, small partles, trains of wagons and teams, or of pack mules, or on any other person or property belonging to this army, contrary to the laws of war, shall be with rigor-or if the particular offender be not delivered up by Mexican authorities, the punishment shall fall upon entire cities, towns or Let, then, all good Mexicans remain at home,

or at their peaceful occupations; but they are in-vited to bring in, for sale, horses, mules, beef, cattle, corn, barley, wheat, flour for bread, and vege-Cash will be paid for everything this army may take or purchase, and protection will be given to all sellers. The Americans are strong enough to offer these assurances, which, should Mexicans wisely accept, this war may soon be happily ended, to the honor and advantage of both after a sharp action of a few minutes was driven belligerents. Then the Americans, having con-verted enemies into friends, will be happy to take

The loss of Colonel Morgan's command, in verted enemies into friends, will be happy to take leave of Mexico, and return to their own country. WINFIELD SCOTT.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.] VERA CRUZ, April 14, 1847. Editors Delta : There has been a skirmish at Puente Nacional, and we hourty look for the intelligence of the capture of Cerro Gordo, a strong mountain fort, twenty-two miles from A decisive battle is expected at this most gallant manner. point, for it is the best vantage ground this side of Perote. Gen. Santa Anna was at or near Jalapa, at the last accounts, but by this time there is scarcely a doubt that Gerro Gordo is carried by assault, and the army in snug quarters at the healthy and delightful city of Jalapa.

Vera Cruz is as quiet and well governed as a city in the United States. It would improve the health some to throw down the walls, and let in the fresh air, as the commandant thinks of doing. If the army takes any more of those beautiful brass 24's, I hope they will be sent home as trophice. There are in the town and castle nearly one hundred of them. They are of splendid workmanship, and superior to any the United States has of the same calibre. They are worth about 5000 dollars a-piece, and would look extremely well in the "white settlements." B.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.]

Vera Cruz, April 13, 1847.

Editors Delta: As I stated in my letter of this morning, the Brigade of General Worth took

and of our precautions to secure the trains. All morning, the Brigade of General Worth took up the line of march for Jalapa, but from rather sudden indisposition, the General did not leave with them. About one o'clock an express reached him, with the important information, that the column of General Twiggs had fallen in with a

position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a skirmish bad taken place between Twiggs' ad-vance guard and the enemy, in which Captain Johnson, Topographical Engineer, was severely wounded, and several others. In ha f an hour after the reception of this news, General Worth had mounted his horse and was off-so sudden, indeed, that I missed him, notwithstanding I repaired to his quarters to gather the particulars as

paired to his quarters to gather the particulars as soon as I heard of it.

There is no doubt at all but that Santa Anna, with from 12,000 to 15,000 men, is between us and Jalapa. It is conceded on all sides. But it Gen. Twiggs does not whip him, he will at least keep him in check until Gen. Scott, who left yesterday reaches him, which will be to-morrow night. Maj. Gen. Patterson left here with two brigades of volunteers on Friday, and be has, no doubt, reached the advance before this hour.

Gen. Twiggs had between 2,500 and 2,700 men—choice ones, too—under his command, and I

-choice ones, too-under his command, and I entertain little fear for his safety. Gen. Patterson marched with Shields' and Pillow's brigades, and all the force except the garrison of the town and Quitman's brigade, are either at the scene of action or on the road to it.

Gen. Scott, I think, was pretty well satisfied,

before his departure, that Santa Anna was in the neighbothood of Jalapa, and was making good time towards that point before the express reached

A terrible battle will be fought at Cerro Gordo, or there will be little or no fighting. An intel-tigent Mexican told me to-night, that there would be no fight, and that Santa Anna had with him tour prominent members of the National Congress, with the aid of whom he hopes to negotiate a peace. I believe truly, that it is the wish of his Excellency to end the strife, but whether he will embrace this occasion, (which by the way, is an excellent one.) I cannot say.

Moses Y. Beach, of the New York Sun, is now

nere. He came from the city of Mexico by way of Tampico, and that in so short a time that the news of the captulation of this place had been renews of the captulation his departure.
CHAPARRAL.

VERA CRUZ ANCHORAGE, April 12, 1847. Eds. Delta: - A large detachment of the squad-ron leaves to-day for Tuspan, commanded by the

Commodore in person.

The officers anticipate something of a fight at that place. It is believed that there are upwards of 2000 troops at that place, under the command. of Gen. Cos, with some sixty pieces of cannon. The squadron captured at Alvarado sixty pieces of heavy cannon, all serviceable and in fine order with the exception of three.

SUMMARY JUSTICE .- Gen. Scott, (says the Vera Cruz Eagle of the 14th inst.,) is determined that, to the extent of his ability, there shall be no abuse by our citizens of the power which the tortune of war has placed in our hands. He has commenced vigorously in repressing crime. A free colored man named Isaac Kirk, accused of violence on a Mexican woman, and their, and two volunteers of the First Pennsylvania Regiment for theft, were brought before a military commission, on the 9th inst, at Vera Cruz, and tried; they were all found guilty and sentenced, Kirk to be hanged, and the others a fine of one month's pay, each, and imprisonment for a month. Kirk was executed on the next day, (the 10th.)— A large concourse of people were present, to wit ness the first execution under American authority which has ever taken place since our occu-pation of this country. It will, no doubt, says the editor of the Eagle, prove a salutary lesson to many who would destroy the safeties guaranteed to good citizens, were not such punishments sometimes inflicted.

What shadows we are, and what shadows we pu It was on Tuesday last (says the Union) that we received a telegraphic despatch from Fred-ericksburg, announcing the re-election of George C. Dromgoole as a member of Congress; but the bulletin stated, at the same time, that he was very sick at home. This day, about the same hour, we received another bulletin by the telegraph stating that George C. Dromgoole had breathed his last. Thus, we had scarcely time to rejoice over his success, before we are called upon to mourn over his ashes. Gen. Dromgoole was known to thousands, not only in Virginia, but in the distant quarters of the Union. He was an extraordinary man, gitted with the most penetrating judgment, assisted by the most retentive memory, blessed, too, with indomitable energy and unflinching courage. He was distinguished for republican principles, his prompt eloquence extensive experience in public affairs, and his great Parliamentary knowledge. He had a wonlerini influence over the minds of men, whenever he did justice to himself. His destiny would have been singularly bright and long, if his rare endowments had never been eclipsed by one un fortunate habit. G. C. Dromgoole was one of the first men in Virginia, and he was, occasionally, the strongest man in the House of Representatives. He never would have been run so closely in his Congressional district—it never would have been a question, whether he has just been elected or defeated by six or eight votes-if this able man had always been true to himself. Every one admitted the extent of his powers, and admired the stability of his principles; and there is searcely a distinguished man in our public coun-cils, acquainted with Mr. D., who will not regret

and lament his fate. OFFICIAL.

Letters (says the Union) have just been re ceived at the War Department from Gen. Taylor. The last bears date on the 28th of March. A previous letter runs as follows; and it pays the proper tribute to the gallant conduct of Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, I Camp near Monterey, March 22, 1847.

Sir: I deem it my duty to report somewhat more to detail the occurrences after ding the inter-

ruption of our line of communication with Camargo, and the service recently rendered by troops on that line.

Pursuant to previous orders, issued before the advance of the enemy upon Saltillo became known, the 2d Ohio regiment bad occupied three posts on the line—Col. Morgan, with—companies, taking post at Seralvo, Lieut. Col. Irvin, with three at Marin, and Major Wall with at Pania Aguda. On the 21st of February, Col. Morgan was ordered to concentrate his regiment, and move forward to Monterey. The enemy had already begun to infest the road, but Col Morgan, who received the order on the night of the 23d, was able to bring up Major Wall's command, and march the next morning.

On the road he was advised that a train on its way from Monterey had been attached that day [24th] near Ramas, and the escort and drivers, with a few exceptions, killed or made prisoners On the morning of the 25th, Col. Morgan was joine ! by twenty five drivers and wagon-masters, who had fled into the hills and escaped the fate of their companions. In traching the scene of the disasters, he found the drivers horribly muti-lated, and several bodies thrown into the flames of the burning wagons 1 Finding no wounded, the march was continued to Marin, which was found to be almost descrited. The enemy's caval-ry, under Gen. Urrea, had been before Marin, for two days, and several skirmishes had taken place between them and Lient. Col. Irvin's commant. The arrival from Monterey of a rein-forcement of infantry and two field pieces under Major Shepheid, 11st Kentuchy regiment, I had caused the Mexicans to retire, and relieved Lieut, Col. Irvin, who knew nothing of Col. Morgan's approach. At Marin it was ascertained that the escort of the train [thirty men under Lieur Barbour, 1st Kentucky regiment] had been surrounded and captured.

At 12 o'clock at night Colonel Morgan re

sumed his march, and first met the enemy near Agua Fria. Forming his command in square, and marching in that order, he continued to San Francisco, having on the road several encounters with the enemy, who attempted, without success, to break his formation. From San Francisco a messenger was despatched to Lieutenant Colonel ly took up the march, and, with two pieces of artillery, joined Colonel Morgan at 11 o'clock, a. The enemy, who had in the meantime con-

and one soldier slightly wounded. The enemy is supposed to have sustained a considerable loss, but from the nature of the engagement, its amount could not be ascertained. We have to lament the fall of Captain B. F. Graham, assistant quartermaster in the volunteer service, who was killed in the action, after behaving in the

would recommend to particular notice the gallant conduct and energy of Colonel Morgan throughout these operations. Lieutenant Colonel Irvin, Major Wall, and Adjurant Joline, 2d Ohio regiment, and Major Shepherd, are also entitled to notice for good conduct and valuable services. cancelling, as it were, in one day, a debt of twen-I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient ser-ant. Z. TAYLOR, vant.

Major General, U. S. Army commanding. The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army. Washington, D. C.

The last letter from Gen. Taylor, of the 28 h March, reports that our communications with the rear are now measurably secure, no interruption having taken place since that reported on the 20th uit. A train arrived on the 24th, under escort of the 1st Indiana regiment, and another was daily expected. It is understood that the regular cavalry of Urrea had retired from that quarter across the mountains; a natural result of the retreat of the main army towards San Luis

large force of the enemy at Cerro Gordo, a strong position beyond Puente Nacional, and that a THE ENQUIRER. RICHMOND, VA.

> Saturday Morning, May 1, 1847. THE WAR-VOICE OF MASSACHU-

SETTS." Under this head the N. Y. Tribune parades the infamous resolutions of Mr. Keyes, which we yesterday published as having passed the House of Representatives of Massachuseus, and which have since passed the Senate of that State, 27 to 1. They denounce the war with Mexico as "a

war of conquest, hateful in its objects, wanton, unconstitutional in its origin and character, against freedom, against humanity, against justice, against the Union, against the Constitution, and against the Free States; waged-by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor-unnecessarily and without just cause, at immense cost of treasure and life, for the dismemberment of Mexico, and for the conquest of a portion of her territory, from which slavery has already been excluded, with the triple object of extending slavery of strengthening the 'Slave Power,' and of obtaining the control of the Free States, under the Constitution of the United States."

They denounce the "wrong and enormity of slavery, and the tyranny and usurpation of the islave power," and recommend the country "to retire from the position of aggressian which it now occupies towards a weak, distracted neighbor and sister Republic."

We yesterday stated that resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylo: and his army, following closely the disgracerul anti-war resolutions, had been passed by the House-but the same article in the Tribune informs us that these resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor were rejected by the Federal Senate, in which there is not a single De-

Will any one deny that these disgraceful proceedings of a Federal Legislature, partaking so largely of the spirit of the Hartford Convention, do give "aid and comfort" to the public enemy ? Their assaults upon the South, should arouse the indignation of men of all parties in the South. They show how little reason Southern Whigs have to rejoice in such allies. The Democrats of the House, to their honor be it said, voted for the resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his army, but spurned the infamous assaults upon their own Government and their sister States.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT .- The Savannah Republican, Whig, in expressing its gratification at Mr. Botts' election, adds: "Mr. B. will now have an opportunity of 'heading' Colonel Polk, but had better make no more rash promises."-He failed with a "Captain"-will he succeed with a "Colonel ?"

We have had the pleasure of reading a very long and interesting letter from a young Virginian, and now an officer in the Missouri Mounted Volunteers. It is dated Santa Fe, 18th Febrnary, and gives a graphic sketch of the noble achievements of our army under Col. Price .-After the gallant storming of the strongly fortified Pueblo, the Mexican chiefs declared that, in the contest with the Americans, they supposed they were contending with men, but they found that they were fighting with devils, who feared no-

A GEM OF ELOQUENCE.

Not many days since, a brilliant entertainment was given at New Orleans, by his devoted personal friends, to Senator Soule, whose first and last great speech in the United States Senate, on the Mexican war, won laurels for himsell and State from every quarter. All were interested in his romantic history, exiled as he was from France for upholding the liberty of the press and meeting with a cordial reception in Louisiana, whose highest honors he has so gracefully worn. His career is the brightest commentary upon the genial operation of our free institutions.

The last New Orleans Courier brings us a translation of Mr. Soule's speech, in reply to the toast offered in his honor at the complimentary testival; and, though much of the fire and enthusiasm of the orator is necessarily lost in clothing his remarks in a language not his own, it will be tound to possess rare oratorical beauties.

As the Editor of the New Orleans Delta, who was present when it was delivered, says, this address abounded in the highest characteristics of oratory; it subdued the heart, kindled the lancy, and left upon the understanding the impress and dominion of a giant intellect, dedicated to our free institutions, and to the great cause of popular liberty.

There is a freshness of thought and native enthusiasm about this little speech, which recommend it to the reader. In the relaxation from no lities which follows an excited election, our readers will thank us for directing them to so broad a stream of comprehensive philanthropy and fervent patriotism, where all may imbibe a bright and exhibitating draught:

Laboring, Sir, under the most profound emotions, I greatly lear lest my extreme agitation de-bar me from expressing, as I would, how incere-ty I appreciate the evidences of kindness and es-teem which you so lavishly bestow on me. I am free to confess that I can scarcely believe in the reality of what I see, and that I dread lest the sound of my voice should dissipate the fond dream in which I seem to indulge amid the joys of this

testival. Impossible, however, Sir, is it for meto remain silent after what I have just heard; for to you and to those who have made you their organ, I must offer, at the least, some pretext for the ho-nor conferred on me by this convivial gathering. I beg you to believe me when I say, that I have not misconceived the motive which prompted this kindly offering, and that it is with extreme reserve that I dare assign to myself any portion of

its homage. Despite the seductions with which it has pleased you to encircle my self-love—despite the dazzling reception that has just been accorded me, I cannot so far yield to the blindness of my heart as to ascribe your kindness to any effect produced by the humitle, secondary and unexpected rank in the public eye, to which a late favor consigned me in the forensic debates that closed the last session of Congress.

How could I thus deceive myself? While the Northern breeze that lately wafted o you, with my name, some triffing remnants of a fleeting glory, has left nought behind but an impercepti ble murmur of which I have heard the expiring sigh, the historic page is already handing to pos-terity those brilliant triumphs of which it was my happy lot to be a silent witness.

But, when I heard Webster, with his massive reflecting all the radiance of genius, expound in sublime axioms the most intricate points of constitutional law; when. Badger, with the inexotable scalpel of his logic, probe the most sinuous combinations of Federal politics; when, Berrien invest with all the prestiges of academical formulas, and clothe with a brilliant mantle of rubies and pearls the nakedness of a forlorn Irvio, then encamped at this place, who prompt- cause; when, Corwin, lash his unbridled clocution against he gloomy phantoms evoked by his dramatic imagination; when, Benton, let loose the tempests of his soul, and storm, in the midst of an admiring and awe-struck Senate, with the torrents of his impassioned heart; when, Allen, these affairs, was three Americans and one friendly Mexican killed; one wagoner mortally, and one soldier slightly wounded. The rush into the discussion with the terrific anathe--hurl his rebounding speech amidst the agita-tions of controversy, and hold his adversaries captive under the gripe of his unsparing dialec-tics; Calhoun's gigantic intellect unfolding its powers in lofty and begulling generalizations— awe the most vigorous minds and master the most rebellious convictions: then, then would the fire seize me also, making me dream, in my fevered brain, of genius-glory -success-triumphs; and I would have grown a hundred cubits, to waft, on the tones of my voice, the name of Louisiana to the extreme confines of the world-gloritying her in the presence of the assembled universe-

years' kindness. And Louisiana did inspire me-she alone made me dare speak-her voice alone gained me a hearing. It was she that then made me what I was, as it is she rgain that now speaks to me ngh you in encouraging terms. Let us speak of her, gentlemen-let us speak of her aloud; above all, iet us awaken her own eloquent voice. Too long had she been forgotten. Why should she remain mute?—why appear inactive and silent amid the changing scenes that the drama of our political contests evolves in her presence? Why should she abdicate the lofty rank to which so many rich episodes in the history of the last war entitled and elevated her ! I spoke of her. gentlemen with price, for the tenderest love towards her dicated my words. Permit me to der this act.

The law of 16th March, 1847, requires the to-

iego nations; or, they may speak, with enthusiasm, of the mildness of her climate, the inexhaustible fertility of her soil, the chivalric hospitality of her social customs, which constantly lure to her hearth the sons and genius of remote lands; the rise he are assay to lift, up, the weil lands; but mine be an assay to lift up the veil that envelopes her future-to pluck a few leaf-less from the book of her destiny.

Behold! what she is inheriting from the fields

of battle that our heroic soldiers have immortalof battle that our neroic soldiers have inhibitalized! Do the vague but prophetic rumors—the shouts of victory—the psans of triumph wafted hither by every morning breeze, say naught to you of the brilliantdestiny awaiting her? In the vista of futurity do you not seem to behold a hun-dred new States revolving around her, and striving for the honor of saluting her Queen?
Onward then, noble Louisiana! Glory crown-

ed and firm under the guidance of Ged, march with pride in the mysterious path traced out for you by Providence, and snatch from the flash of the lightning that illumes your way, the civic diadem which fortune proflers you! On you, gentlemen, devolves the privilege of

preparing her for this sovereignty. How arduous soever may be her future destiny, union on your your part will accomplish it. And thy should you not be united? In this storm-be: en ocean, every man will have his wave, and every thought its triumphant swell.

Around this festive board, whence party spirit is excluded under sorare and gratifying a self-de-

nial, an energetic hope arises in my heart that your united sympathies will sustain our State in the critical hour of need. And is it not an earnest of this spirit in her regard, that chance, touching with its wand the most humble among you, marked him with a reputa-

tion how fleeting soever, the better to manifest the oneness of soul, of thought, and of heart with which you would all, despite the differences of political faith, gather together in honor of your favoted representative?

Let us drink, then, gentlemen, to her! To her, all in concert- To Louisiana!

EDITORIAL ENTERPRISE.

Yesterday's Baltimore Sun contains the interesting news from Mexico which we publish today. It was received in Baltimore on Thursday night by special express, for the Sun, in six days from New Orleans. This is the second time, receatly, that the Sun has beat the mail. A Baltimore letter of April 29, in the National

Intelligencer, says:

A most important committee left here this morning for Wheeling, to endeavor to compro-mise the late law of the State of Virginia granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company through that State. This committee consists of the Hon. Louis McLane, Jos. W. Patterson, Thomas Swann, Samue Hofman, T. P. Scott, and James Swann, Esqs. The community awaits with great anxiety the result of their conference with Wheeling, who has it in her power to make concessions that would enable the company to strike the Ohio at a practicable point.'

TOBACCO LAW.

As there has been much difference of opinion in regard to the construction of the Tobacco law of last March, the proceedings of the dealers in Tobacco, with the opinion of the Attorney General, to be found below, will be read with interest by the Planters and all others connected with this important trade. In order to let the public have all the light on the subject, we have deemed it proper to annex a true copy of the law of March 16, 1847.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts now in force, concerning the inspection of tobacco," passed

March 6th, 1819, [Passed March 16, 1847.] 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the inspectors of tobacco at the several tobacco warehouses in the commonwealth, shall be and are hereby required to weigh each hogshead of tobacco hereafter brought to their respective ware houses for inspection before it is uncased, and to ascertain the nett weight thereof, by deducting from the gross weight the weight of the casic and eight pounds for a sample.

2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall

he unlawful at any of the public or private in spections of tobacco within this commonwealth, for any person or persons other than the inspec-tors at such public inspections, or the consignee of any tobacco exhibited for sale at any private inspection, to pull off, tear up, take away, injure r deface any hogshead of tobacco or any par thereof exhibited for sale or inspection as afore-said. And any person or persons who shall violate this law shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each offence, recoverable before any justice of the peace for the county, city, town or corpora-tion in which the offence may have been committed, after ten days notice, one moiety of the same to go to the informer and the residue to the owner of the said tobacco.

3. Be it further enacted, That the commission

ers of the several tobacco warehouses appointed to superintend the same, are hereby directed to provide suitable scales and weights or patent bal-ances, for the purpose of weighing the parcels of obacco so separated in consequence of the change, wherever the same are not already pro-

4. This act shall be in torce from and after its

At a meeting of the Dealers in Tobacco in the city of Richmond, held at Shocker Warehousa, on the 15th April, 1847, to take into consideration the probable operation of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Virginia respecting that staple: It being important and necessar that the mode of inspecting and weighing Tobac-co should be uniform throughout the State; and a difference of opinion existing among the inspectors, factors and buyers of Tobacco in this city, as to the proper construction and interpretation of the law above mentioned, the undersigned wer appointed a Committee to procure a sound legal opinion on the subject; and, for that purpose, to apply to the chief law officer of the Common-wealth, which would not only serve to govern our own action, but also to regulate, in an uniform manner, the course of the inspectors of Tobacco throughout the State, who, as officers of the Commonwealth, should be disposed to pay due respect to the opinion of the Attorney Gene-

In obedience to this instruction, the Committee waited on S. S. Baxter, Esq., Attorney General, and obtained his opinion, which is here respect-

fully submitted: OPINION ON THE TOBACCO LAWS. The 28th section of the act to reduce into one the several acts now in force concerning the inspection of Tobacco, (2d Revised Code, page 148,)

s in the following words:

"And, that all persons having Tobacco at the public warehouses may have equal justice, the inspectors shall enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the marks and owners' names of all To-bacco brought in, and shall view and inspect the same in due turn, as it shall be entered in such book, without favor or impartiality, and shall uncase and break every hogshead or cask of tobaccase and break every nogshed of cask that co brought them to be inspected as aloresaid;—and, if they shall agree that the same is good, sound, well conditioned, merchantable, and clear of trash, then such tobacco shall be weighed, in scales with weights of the lawful standard, and the hogshead or cask shall be stamped in the presence of the said inspectors, or one of them, with the name of the warehouse at which inspected, and also the tare of the hogshead or cask, and quantity of nett lobacco (herein contained; and the inspectors at such warehouses shall issue a receipt for each hogshead of tobacco they shall pass, if required by the owner-which receipt shall be in the form following: (Here follows the form.) And no inspector or inspectors shall, under any pretence chatsoever, issue a receipt for any tobacco other than such as shall be printed, in which the date shall be inserted at full length. And, if any inspector or inspectors shall presume to issue a receipt in any other manner than is hereby expressed, he or they shall, for every such offence, forthe sum of three thousand dollars," The residue of the section is not con-&c., &c. nected with the question before me, and is therefore not quoted.

On the 16th of March, 1847, another act was passed, to amend the above act. The first sec-

"That the inspectors of tobacco at the several tobacco warehouses in this Commonwealth shall be, and are hereby, required to weigh each hogs-head of tobacco bereafier brought to their respective warehouses for inspection, before it is un-cased, and to ascertain the nett weight thereof, by deducting from the gross weight the weight of the cask, and eight pounds for a sample." The second section imposes a penalty of ten

dollars on any person, other than the inspector or consignee, who shall pull off, &c., any part of the tobacco exhibited for sale. One half of this penalty is given to the informer, and the other half to the owner of the tobacco.

The third section enacts, "That the commis

sioners of the several tobacco warehouses, aprected to provide suitable scales and weights, or patent balances, for the purpose of weighing the paicels of tobacco so separated in consequence of the change, wherever the same are not already provided The 28th section of the act of 1819, above

quoted, requires the tobacco to be weighed after inspection, and the receipt to be issued on this weight. Such has been the uniform practice un-

mense produce conveyed to her by the monarchstream; they may boast of the conquests achieved from day to day, by her commerce, over the industry of her sister States, and the wants of torliep nations, or they may speak, with enthution, and the inspector's receipt or note to be issued on these weights, is repealed by the law of 1847, which requires the nett weight to be ascertained by weighing the hogshead before it is un-

cased. If the act of 1819 be repealed, it must be by implication. It is not expressly repealed. In enquiring whether it is repealed by implication, it is proper to refer to the rules of the law go-

verning implied repeals.
In the case of Warder vs. Areli, 2 Wash., 282, these rules are stated by all the judges:
Judge Roane [page 296] says: "The Court
will never favor a repeal by implication. It
there be two affirmative statutes upon the same subject, the one does not repeal the other, if both may consist together, and we ought

to seek for such a construction as will reconcile Judge Carrington [page 297] says: "If the two

Judge Pendleton [page 299] says: "The rule is, that when there are two affirmative statutes, if they do not conflict with each other, the latter does not repeal the former. Repeals by implica-tion are never favored by the Courts. Whatever apparent inconsistencies may appear in the declarations of the legislative will, yet it is not de-cent to presume that they would change their mind on the subject without saying so in express terms. But if the two laws are absolutely in op-position to each other, then, since the latter will prevail, the former must of necessity be considered as being altered. If, however, there be two different subjects for the laws to operate upon, there is no inconsistency, and consequently no necessity for presuming a repeal." In these opinions the following rules are em-

1. Repeals by implication are not to be favor-

2. It there be two affirmative statutes on the same subject, one does not repeal the other unless they be absolutely inconsistent. 3. We ought to seek for such a construction as

will reconcile them.

In applying these rules to the statutes in question, the first enquiry is, what is the design or object of each statute? It the objects be different, both may stand. If the objects be the same, then thelenquiry arises, whether the later statute was designed to repeal the former, or whether it becomes relative. Brown on legal maxims, Law Library, vol. 50, page 37, gives the following rule:-"Where, then, both acts are merely affirmative, and the substance such as that both may stand together, in this case the latter does not repeal the former, but they shall both have a concurrent

efficacy."

First then, we are to enquire what is the and design of each of these statutes. This ened by the laws for the inspection of tobacco.— Judge Story, in the 2d volume of his Commen-taries on the Constitution of the U. States, page 473, thus expresses this object: "The object of inspection laws is to improve the quality of articles produced by the labor of the country, and to fit them for exportation or domestic These laws act upon the subject before it becomes an article of commerce, foreign or domestic, and

prepare it for the purpose."

This being the object of the laws for inspection of tobacco, it is effected by taking the article out of the hands of the planter, and subjecting it to an inspection of sworn officers, whose duty is, as tar as they can, to detect any defect in the article which may be caused either by the fraud or care lessness of the planter, and, when the article is tound to be fair and merchantable, to stamp it as an article which has been ascertained, by the officers of the State, to be fit for commerce, loreign or domestic. The Tobac-co laws prohibit the shipment or exportation of Tobacco, unless packed in hogsheads or casks and inspected.—2d Rev. Code, 134. The hogshead of Tobacco thus inspected is required to be stamped by the inspectors, with the name of the ware house, the tare and nett weight, and a receipt or note conforming to the weight of the hogshead, is to be delivered by the inspectors — The object of the law prohibiting shipment of exportation, without inspection, unquestionabl is to protect the foreign purchaser from fraud of carelessness. By protecting him from fraud of carelessness a good character is given to the article, and, as far as possible, a good price ensured to the careful and fair producer.

In the like manner, the weight of the Tobacco

is to be stamped on the cask and inserted in the note, to insure a just weight to all who deal on the faith of the State's inspection. I do not know how far the present practice of the trade is to deal on the faith of the State's inspection, nor do I affirm that any foreign purchasers do now so dea but I do mean to say, that it is the duty of the State to ensure just weight to any who may choose so to deal, and that this must be presumed to be one object in view in requiring the gross weight, the tare and nett weight to be stamped on the hogs head or cask and inserted in the receipt or note Originally, when the notes constituted a currency, accuracy in the weights and notes was indispensable to prevent numerous domestic frauds.

One great object of the Tobacco inspection law is, to ensure to the foreign purchaser an article of good quality. A second object in view in these laws is this: As the planter is required to have his Tobacco inspected, protection is to be given o him. He is to have just weight and to have his property protected from fraud and care-less conduct of the dealers. These being the two great objects of the law, there is no difficulty in ascertaining that the first mentioned object was intended to be effected by the 28th section of the law of 1819. The Tobacco was to be inspected and weighted after inspection. By these means a result was attained as certain and exact as it could be made by the inspectors. It seems probable that the law of 1847 was passed to attain more fully the second object, viz to protect the planter from improper and careless conduct of The 2d section of that law is obviousy framed for that purpose,

The first was also probably tramed with th same view. Weighing the hogshead before it is uncased, must have been intended to ascertain he nett weight as it left the hands of the plante and before it was broken,

It these laws be construed in reference to this object only, then both laws may consistently stand; and the effect of both will be to require each hogshead to be weighed twice, once before inspection, under the law of 1847—once after inspection, under the act of 1819. The supposed conflict between these laws can be produced only by carrying the law of 1847 beyond its express enactments, and inferring that the intention of this aw is to repeal the law of 1819. If this is done we must then conjecture as to other matters: Is Was it designed to repeal so much of the law of 1819 as requires the note to be issued by the in-2d, If a note is to be issued, is it to be spectors? asued on the nett weight ascertained by deduct ing the weight of the cask, and eight pounds for a sample? I say we must conjecture as to these subjects, because the law of 1847 gives no direction to us. It says the nett weight of the hogs head shall be ascertained in a particular mode but does not say for what objects or purposes it i to be ascertained. If the law of 1819 is repealed, it is a dead letter. We can derive no aid from it in ascertaining the views of the Legislature .-If it is repealed, no note can be issued under it and as the law of 1847 does not require a note to be issued, none can be issued. The law of 1847 does not require the gross weight, or tare, of the inspected hogshead to be ascertained. If the law of 1819 is repealed, the whole system of marking, &c., is repealed.

I am well satisfied that the Legislature did not intend to repeal the law of 1819. It still remains to enquire whether it was designed to substitute the nett weight ascertained by the law of 1847 for the weight ascertained by actual experiment after inspection. To suppose this, is to suppose so much of the law of 1819 as requires the tobacco to be weighed after inspection, is repealed-for if both weighings are to take place, there is no direction that the note shall issue on the weighing before inspection, and there is a direction that it should issue on the weight afterwards, and that is therefore the weight on which the note should

The Legislature has not expressly repealed the weight after inspection, and we must ascertain by interence or implication what was the intention in this respect.

The law of 1847 may be satisfied by ascertain-

ing the nett weight before inspection, and giving the planter all the protection arising from the ascertainment of that fact. If the law is by implication carried further, and the nett weight ascertained by that law, substituted in the notes and stamps on the hogsheads, for the actual weight, as ascertained by experiment, serious mischief must follow.

The law of 1847, on its face, contemplates a difference between the nett weight ascertained before inspection, and the actual weight afterwards, The third section directs scales to be provided to weigh the parcels separated in the change. This must mean the change the tobacco undergoes in inspection. This change may occur from several 1st, The owner or consignee, may withdraw parts of the tobacco liberally and make the weight thus withdrawn exceed eight pounds.

21, The bystanders may withdraw more than eight pounds, and for this the owner may recover and pocket, the penalties imposed by the law of 3i, The cask may contain some damaged tobacco at the ends. This may be struck off and the

rest passed. In a change thus produced, good faith seems to require the tobacco should be re-weighed, and the marks stamped on the hogshead to be affixed from ine re-weight.

A construction of the law of 1847, which pro-

am asked whether so much of the act of 1819 as requires the tobacco to be weighed after inspecabove, (viz: where a small portion of the to-bacco at the end of the hogshead is damaged,) might be obviated by the inspector rejecting the whole cask for this defect. Indeed, it the nett weight is to be ascertained by weighing, before uncasing and deducting eight pounds, and this nett weight is to be marked on the cask, and inserted in the note, I think it would be the duty of the inspector to reject any cask, from which he must remove damaged tobacco, exceeding with the sample, eight pounds. He otherwise could not honestly certify the cask contained the nett

weight of tobacco stamped on it.

I do not suppose the law, in such a case, could possibly have intended on the one hand, to compel the inspector to reject such a cask; or, on the other hand, to give a false certificate. Shall it be said, in such case, the hogshead is to be re-weighed? The law of 1847 has not directed it to be re-weighed; and if the law of 1819 be, laws may be reconciled, a constructive repeal is in this respect, repealed, there is no law authorizing it to be re-weighed, and, of course, the act of the inspector in re-weighing, would be an unauthorized act, and of no greater effect than the private act of any other person.

The difficulties that would attend the execution

of the law of 1847, it it he construed to conflict with, and repeal the law of 1819, are so great, that I do not think the Legislature intended the latter law to repeal or interfere with the law of 1819.

My opinion therefore is, that after inspection, the tobacco must be coopered, and weighed and stamped, and the note issued under the law of

1819, as was the practice heretofore.
Signed, S. S. BAXTER. Richmond, 20th April, 1847.

The Committee, reposing confidence in the integrity of the inspectors of tobacco at the different warehouses in the State, and in their attention to their duties, recommend that the provisions of the law, requiring a manifest to accomwarehouses in the interior to some other market in the State, and which has fallen into disuse, be again strictly enforced-the said manifest to spe city the weight of the tobacco, by whom shipped and by what conveyance; and the Committee further recommend to the trade, that, when such ma nifest does not accompany the tobacco, or when any hhd, be not full, they shall require such hogs heads to be re-weighed, and be governed thereby

in the purchase.

The Committee further recommend that the trade require to be re-weighed, at the port of exportation, each hogshead of stemmed tobacco and of tobacco stems brought to such market for sale, and that the tare and nett weight be marked dis tinctly on the cask.

The Committee also recommend the immediate publication, in the newspapers, of the opinion of the Attorney General, and of the proceedings now adopted, in order that the inspectors of to bacco throughout the State may be possessed of said opinion, and conform thereto, it being dis tinctly understood and agreed, that no tobacco will be purchased by the dealers in this city which is not weighed after being inspected, as heretotore, according to the interpretation of the lawsby

the Attorney General.

The Committee request the co-operation of the dealers in tobacco throughout the State in carrying outthese recommendations and suggestions.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES SCOTT,

JAMES GRAY, SAM. HARDGROVE, CHARLES F. OSBORNE, JAMES H. GRANT, JNO. JONES T. J. DEANE, NAT. F. BOWE M. H. PRESTON.

At a meeting of the Dealers in Tobacco, held t Shockoe Ware-house, on the 27th April, 1847. the foregoing report was submitted, and unanimously adopted. JAMES SCOTT, Chairman.

EXAMINATION OF THE EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL, FAIRFAX CO. HIGH SCHOOL, FAIRFAX CO.

The semi-annual Examination of the pupils of the Diocesan School, at Howard, took place the ring the early part of last week (says the Alexandria Gazette.) The following are the Student to whom honors were granted after the examina-

tion exercises were closed:

The gold medal for merit in Scholarship and Deportment, to George W. Bassett, of Hanover The silver medal for English Prose Compos tion, to R. H. Henderson, of Washington, D. C. The silver medal for Greek, to John Johns, of

Richmond, Va.

The silver medal for Latin, to Norman S. Walker, of Richmond, Va.

The silver medal for Mathematics, to Rich. J. Ambler, of Fauquier county, Va.

The silver medal for Deportment, to Edward Wyatt, of Greenville county, Va. Honorary certificates, for Scholarship, were

granted to the following Students: First Rank .- Rich. H. Henderson, of Washington, D. C. nigion, D. G.

Second Rank.—Geo. W. Bassett, John Johns,
Rich. J. Ambler, Virginia.

Third Rank.—John L. Cobbs, Alabama, Carter H. Harrison, Wm. F. Wickham, R. S. String-

fellow, Virginia.

The Students' prize, a gold pencil, was present ted to John Johns, of Richmond.

Married in St. Paul's Church, on Thursday morning, 29th April, by the Right Rev. Bishop Johns, W. G. Cazenove, Esq., of Alexandria, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Judge Stanard, of this city. Married on the 29th April, by the Rev. Dr Hamner, John H. GREANER, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Catharine A., daughter of Richard Bonn,

COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE subscriber has formed a connexion with

Esq., of Baltimore.

Mr. HENRY LAZENBY, (formerly of Lynchburg Virginia.) for the nurpose of fucting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSI-NESS in the City of New York, under the firm of LUDLAM & LAZENBY. The firm of HENRY LUDLAM & CO. will still be continued in Richmond, and I respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretolore bestowed HENRY LUDLAM. upon them. CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day entered into co partnership, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the City of New York, under the firm of LUD-LAM & LAZENBY, and respectfully tender their services to their triends in Virginia, for the purchase and sale of all kinds of merchan-We have taken the Store, No. 61, Front Street, and shall pay particular attention to the sale of Leaf Tobacco, Flour, Cotton and Iron We are prepared to grant advances on all consignments to our address, and refer shippers to ou triends, HENRY LUDLAM & CO., of Richmond, to negotiate the same.

HENRY LUDLAM,

HENRY LAZENBY. New York, March 15, 1847-e2aw8w



W Agents, Gaynor & Wood, to supply Country Merchants, on commission, with this much esteemed Medicine. We deem it unnecessary to dwell at length on the merits of this valuable Medicine. We refer you to a few of the many certificates : VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

I have been afflicted with dyspepsia in the most aggravated form for three years past, and I found no relief until I used Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Improved Indian Vegetable Pills. After using six boxes of said valuable Pills, I am entirely cured. They are a general remedy. Paducah, Ky., Nov. 19, 1845.

J. K. LEEMAN. We certify to the above facts. Dr. Smith's Pills are universally esteemed in this vicinity.
HODGE, GIVENS & CO, Merchants.

[From Dr. Singleton.]
Smithland, Ky., Feb. 24, 1846.
Dr. G. Benj. Smith-Dear Str: Nothing has ever been introduced that has sold so well, and given such general satisfaction, as your improved Indian Vegetable Fills. Very respectfully, yours,
F. S. SINGLETON.

[From Mesers, Bull & Alden.]
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 13, 1845.
Dr. G. Benj, Smith—Dear Sir: You will please send
us twelve gross of your valuable Pills. From present
indications, we shall sell a large amount of them. We find that they go very quick, &c. BULL & ALDEN. | From Wilson, Starbird & Smith.]

From Wilson, Starbird & Smith.]
Louisville, Peb. 13, 1846.
Dr. Smith—Dear Sir: About two weeks ago we hought two gross of your Indian Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills. Though business is dull here at this time, yet we have sold them all. You will please send us ten gross through Messrs. Lawrence & Keesee, of your city, forward them to us via Pittsburgh.
Yours, respectfully,
WILSON, STARBIRD & SMITH.

Always ask for the Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, and see that G. Benj. Smith is written with a pen on the bottom of the box.

GAYNOR & WOOD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 48, West Main street, Richmond.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTA-TION, situated in Lowndes County, Alabama, forty miles below Montgomery, ten miles from Alabama river, containing one thousand five hundred acces, of which nine hundred are cleared. The place is well settled, and perfectly healthy. C. F. HAMPTON, April 9—cif Columbia, South Carolina.

from the first of September, 1847, to the 30, June, 1851, inclusive, in the State of Virwill be received at the Contract Office of the Office Department, in the City of Washing until 9 a m, of the 15th of July, 1847, [10] cided by the 1st of August,] on the rouge in the manner and time herein specified,

VIRGINIA 2657 From Blacksville to Warren, 16 . and back, one a week. Leave Blacksville every Monday at 8 a p. rive at Warren same day by 11 a m.

Leave Warren every Monday 1 p m, arran
Blacksville same day by 4 p m.

2658 From Clarkesville to Halifax C. 19 Leave Clarkesville every Friday at Sam rive at Halitax C. H. same day by 5 p m.

Leave Halifax C. H. every Thursday at arrive at Clarksville same day by 5 p m. 2659 From Columbia, to the Village on, on Willis River, 10 miles and back week. Leave Columbia every Tuesday at 8 a g

rive at Trenton same day by 11 a m.
Leave Trenton every Tuesday at 1 p.m. a et Columbia same day by 4 p m. 2660 From De Kalb to Harrisville, 24

Leave De Kalbevery Saturday at 84 rive at Harrisville same day by 5 pm. Leave Harrisville every Friday at 8 2 rive at De Kalb same day by 5 p m. 2661 From Fairmont, by Jeremiah lien Salem, 30 miles and back once a week. Leave Fairmont every Wednesday at 8 arrive at Salem same day by 6 p m. Leave Salem every Thursday at 8 a la.

at Fairmont same day by 6 p m.
2662 From Fairmont, by Pruntyton Phillippa, to Buchanan, 60 miles and bace week. Leave Fairmont every Monday at 8 a rive at Buchanan next day by 6 p m. Leave Buchanan every Wednesday as arrive at Fairmont next day by 6 p m. 2663 From Fincastle, by Catawba, to burg, 45 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fincastle every Thursday at 3 partive at Blacksburg next day by 6 pm.
Leave Blacksburg every Wednesday a m, arrive at Fincastle next day by 9 a m. 2664 From Fredericksburg, t. William Colton, 12 miles and back, one

Leave Fredericksburg every Monda, m, arrive at the store of William C Leave the store of Wm. Colton ever W at 1 p m, arrive at Fredericksburg sa e p.m. 2665 From Glade Spring, to Emory 1

College, 3 miles and back, once a to Leave Glade Spring every Monday n, arrive at Emory and Henry Colle. day by 9 a m. Leave Emory and Henry College eve day at 19 a m, arrive at Glade Spring sa by 11 a m. Proposals for tri-weekly service will be

sidered.

ive at Saltville same day by 5 p m. Leave Saltville every Tuesday at 8 ive at Holston same day by 5 pm. 2667 From Lebanon to Sand Lick, back, once a week.
Leave Lebanon every
Lond Lick by rive at Sand Lick Leave Sand Lick every at Lebanon by 2068 From Lewisburg, by Blue 8 Springs, Fleshman's, on Sewell Mountaine old Kanawha road, and Hogart's to Farille, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lewisburg every Wednesday at 8 arrive at Fayetteville next day by 6; n Leave Fayeneville every Monday at arrive at Lewisburg next day by 5 pm.

and to return by the valley of Clear F Wolf Creek, and the house of Henry W and Rocky Gap. Equal to 40 miles and once a week.

Leave Mechanicsburg every Friday a arrive at Tazewell C. H. next day by 6 per Leave Tazewell C. H. every Wednesda m, arrive at Mechanicsburg next day by 10 2670 From Osbornstord to Whitesburg, E. miles and back, once a week.

Leave Osbornsford every Friday at 8 a a

2069 From Mechanicsburg, by James I son's at the Rocky Gap, thence along the of the South or Muddy fork of Wolf Cree

he house of Pieasant Murphy, to Tazewe

rive at Whitesburg next day by 8 pm. Leave Whitesburg every Wednesday m, arrive at Osbornsford next day by 8 pm and Glenville, to Bulliown, 100 once a week. Leave Parkersburg every Monday a Sa rive at Bulltown next Wednesday by 6 p : Leave Bulltown every Thursday at 8

rive at Parkersburg next Saturday by 6;

2672 From Pediar Mills to Fairfield, 3

and back, once a week. Leave Pediar Mills every Wedensday m, arrive at Fairfield same day by 6 pm. Leave Fairfield every Thursday at 5 a rive at Pedlar Mills same day by 6 p m. 2673 From Red Sulphur Springs to Pri 30 miles and back once a week.

Leave Red Sulphur Springs every Taes a m, arrive at Princeton same day by 6; Leave Princeton every Monday at 5 at

ive at Red Sulpher Springs same day over 2674 From Salem to Boone's Mill 20 and back, once a week.

Leave Salem every Tuesday at S a m, at at Boone's Mill same day by 4 p m.

Leave Boone's Mill every Wednesday at m, arrive at Salem same day by 4 p m.

2675 From Saltville to Hendrick's Mills miles and back, once a week.

Leave Saltville every Saturday at Sa rive at Hendrick's Mills same day by 5 p Leave Hendrick's Mills every Friday at arrive at Saltville same day by 5 p m. 2676 From Smithfield, Pa., by Brandon Va., Kingwood and Evansville to Philipp miles and back, once a week.

the sand back, once a week.

Leave Smithfield every Monday at 12 m. at Phillippa next day by 8 p m.

Leave Phillippa every Wednesday at a arrive at Smithfield next day by 6 p m. As so much of the above route as hrough to Evansville has been placed under tract at the last lettings, Proposals to carr Evansville to Phillippa alone are invited 2677 From Sperryville to Robsonville Leave Robsonville same day by 11 a m.
Leave Robsonville every Monday at 8 a
Leave Robsonville same day by 11 a m.
Leave Robsonville every Monday at 17 rive at Sperryville same day by 4 p m. 2678 From Yellow Branch, by Masser Clay's Mills, to Arnoldton, 11 miles and

nce a week. Leave Yellow Branch every Thursday n, arrive at Arnoldton same day by 12 m Leave Arnoldton every Thursday at arrive at Yellow Branch same day by 5 NOTES.

Each proposal should be accompanied

guarantee, signed by one or more respectively persons, in the following manner, viz "The undersigned — guaranty
, if his bid for carrying the r ail to _____ to ____ be accepted by the Po General, shall enter into an obligation the 1st day of September next, with go sufficient surelies to perform the ser-This should be accompanied by the

of a postmaster, or other equivalet; in The proposal should be sent to the ment sealed, endorsed "Proposals for R -, in -," and addressed to the a sistant Postmaster General. For the prohibition of bids resulting from binations, and the terms and conditions of the contract is to be made, see the last and

Postmaster (POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 21, 18 May 1-lawt10July ELK HILL, AND HALF OF ELK ISLA

vertisement.

ELK HILL, AND HALF OF ELK ISLA
FOR SALE.

THIS estate, situated on James River, in the
Richmond, is offered for sale.
Eik Hill, including several tracts of land with
been added to it since the original purchase it;
Randelph Harrison, contains 1885 acre,
about 50 acres, including so much as is occupied.
James River Canal, are low grounds of the
ity. The high land in cultivation is divided
fields, averaging over 100 acres each. Origina
finest quality, it has been highly improved in
manuring and the free use of clover and plant
rally new, with a new barn and threshing
that will thresh five hundred bushelsa day
ling house is new, large and handsome. The
grist mill with two pair of stones, built in the
ner, of brick and stone; a plaster mill, and are
saw mill, on a newer failing stream.

Elk Island contains 514 acres—low ground
very best quality—threshing machine of each
with that on the hill, tobacco houses, &c.

The two tracts are connected by a handsome
built in the most durable manner.

The present fertility, with resources for all
heavily, one hundred acres of land every yea
in Virginia.

The whole Estate is in the best condition in

in Virginia.

The whole Estate is in the best condition

The whole Estate is in the best concluder.

It will give me pleasure to show the two parts to any one who may desire to examise them, as were enquiries, by letter, addressed to me at ville, Cumberland county.

PEYTON HARRISON, Administration of Randolph Harrison (Randolph Harrison Randolph Harrison (Randolph Harrison Harrison (Randolph Harrison Harrison (Randolph Harrison

Family Groceries,
Massic & White have now in alore as
which they invite the attention of their firming
public generally.

BICHD S. W.
PH B. WHITE

April 16-c8t

2666 From Holston, by Holston riveville, 24 miles and back, once a week. Leave Holston every Monday at 8 a